

UP
DIRECT CARS
JERUSALEM - HAIFA - JERUSALEM
Tel. 1232 - Jerusalem • Tel. 504 - Haifa

SUNDAY
JANUARY 11, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 80 PRUTA
VOL. XXIX, No. 7481

RADIO ERES
HAIFA 87 REMOV. HERZL
PALMER'S GATE
TEL AVIV 94 REMOV. ALLENY
2 GERSFELD

Marginal Column

CONTRARY to general belief, Jews have held until very recently many key positions in Eastern Germany. When the Soviet army stormed Berlin in May, 1945, only a few dozen German Communists arrived in their wake from Moscow. The number of German Communists allowed into Russia after 1933 had been small, and of the total perhaps half, and probably more, had disappeared in the big purge. The Russians had to start from scratch, and as one of them put it, "everybody was welcomed, even former Social Democrats and Communist deviators, and of course many Jews returning from the West". The authority for this statement is Fritz Lorenz, a former Communist deputy in the German Reichstag who escaped to the West as early as 1944, after 13 years in Russia and serving (as Prof. Zuckermann's predecessor) as head of the Communist Western Bureau. Prof. Zuckermann found his way to Western Berlin, it will be remembered, early this month.

THEY all did important work for the regime during the first years of its existence, but about two years ago it became clear that they would have to leave (or worse) in due time, for the simple reason that most of the posts had emerged, who were, as Senator McCarthy would put it, a lesser security risk. These were first of all the former Nazis who by now had been "re-educated", or rather had acquired, in addition to their former knowledge, the lessons considered of paramount importance by the new regime; and of course a number of younger people who had been too young under Hitler to be prominent in the Nazi party. Most of the Jews had spent the war years in the West, many had relatives and friends in Israel and the West, while the Germans had the important advantage of having spent the Second World War in Germany, and the new authorities could rely on the capacity to have prevented their becoming Western imperialistic agents.

THE aspect of the present purge in Eastern Germany, but as one has had the same problem elsewhere, notably in Russia in the 'thirties, it can safely be concluded that most of the Jewish Communists would have been removed anyway from their posts, even without Prague and the new "anti-Zionist" line. The judges, moreover, might have been useful in weeding out enemies of the regime during the early years, but by now their services are no longer required, and it is very possible that they are slated to become the scapegoats to appease the masses. There is of course nothing strikingly new in such a process and one can only wonder at the malice of the leaders of the German Kulturbund in London, or the spokesmen of the Communist emigres in Mexico and New York who did not foresee in 1945 this very natural development, notwithstanding their Marxist-Leninist intellectual equipment.

THE present press campaign in Eastern Germany, which surely is the forerunner of something bigger, has however become pointedly anti-Jewish and this of course should not be allowed to pass. Protests in this respect are not altogether ineffectual as the aftermath to Prague has shown, where the leaders were forced to offer a lot of explanations. According to a current saying in Berlin, there are three ravens on the gallows in Nuremberg where the Nazi war criminals were hanged, calling Flock, Flock, Flock, day and night. One should not miss the occasion to draw the attention of President Pick of the Eastern German Republic to the major misfortune which is the end of these certain leaders, from Haman to Hitler.

Jerusalem, January 11.

NEW FREIGHTER BOUGHT
COPENHAGEN (INA). — The s.s. Virginia, a 5,000-ton Danish freighter, has been purchased by the "Shorot-Israel" Shipping Line.

Asian Socialists Still For Separate Group

By Rawle Knox, Cable to The POST

RANGOON, Saturday (OFNS). — Britain's Labour leader, Mr. Clement Attlee, came out today with a warm appeal to Asian Socialists not to drift away from their Western comrades, but all indications are that he is too late.

Today, in two closed sessions, the Socialists of Israel, the Japanese right wing and Malaya continued to argue that owing to lack of capital for development and of heavy armament for defence, Asian Socialists must seek the friendship of the Western democracies. Later in the day they were joined by the Burmese, who thus changed sides. But the majority voice in the conference is still describing Asian Socialism as something apart from that of the West.

The Indian Socialists are seeking a mutual defensive pact with Burma and Indonesia and wish to pass a resolution demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Asia and Africa.

The Lebanese delegate to the conference, Nassim Magdalahy, this morning walked out of a committee discussing the Socialist attitude to Russia and world peace. Like the Egyptian delegate, Ahmed Hussein, who acted similarly yesterday, he said he had not been informed before accepting the invitation that Israel would be represented. Information that the Israeli delegation would attend was given to all the conference's advance publicity.

France-Tunisian Clash
The extension of Asia for the purpose of the conference to include North Africa has met with a mixed success. The bitter dispute on Thursday night between the Tunisian delegate and M. Andre Bidet, one of the three members of the fraternal delegation from the Socialist International, made a calm discussion of cooperation between the Socialists of East and West no longer possible. Many Asian delegates are unhappy that yesterday's decision to establish a separate Asian Socialist organization that will do no more than "work liaison with the International" should have been taken while the heat of the Tunisian accusations against French imperialism was still affecting everyone present.

Issue is Neutralism
The Indian, Pakistani and Burmese Socialists are still deeply grateful for the help their Western brethren gave them in the struggle for independence, and though they have shown no signs of being moved away from their main reason for voting for a separate Asian set-up.
They cannot remain in close alliances with the Western Socialists, who have shown in their last week line in the fight war between East and West.
Of the Socialist parties attending the conference only the Indian, the right-wing Japanese, Malay and "week line" with the International. The last three of these voted to continue but were scornfully rebuffed for their association with imperialism.
The importance of the conference does not mean it can produce. Of the countries attending, only Burma and Israel have Socialist governments. But it is a remarkable opportunity for the Asian and African, display solidarity on problems common to all of them and this, despite the trouble over Israel, they are on the whole achieving.

Rosenbergs Appeal To President

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the convicted atom spies, appealed to President Truman today to spare their lives.

They have been sentenced to die in the electric chair at New York's Sing Sing prison next Wednesday for conspiring to give atom secrets to the Soviet Union.
The appeal for presidential clemency was filed at the Justice Department this morning. A Justice Department official said the appeal would go to the Department's pardon attorneys, who will review the whole case.
In denying judicial clemency last week Judge Kaufman called their crime "worse than murder." The Rosenbergs have maintained they are innocent.
Marching pickets asking clemency have been patrolling outside the White House during the last few days.

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD
OWN FUNDS (CONSOLIDATED) IL 1,000,000
ASSETS (CONSOLIDATED) IL 15,000,000
TEL AVIV JERUSALEM HAIFA NATHANYA

Further \$4.9m. In U.S. Grant-in-Aid Funds Released

TEL AVIV, Saturday (USIS).

The release of \$4,900,000 in U.S. grant-in-aid funds for specific development projects in Israel was announced today by Mr. Bruce McDaniel, Technical Cooperation Administration.

This is the third release of these funds which totalled \$70,288,000 for the 1952-53 fiscal year as appropriated by Congress for specific immigrant relief and resettlement projects. Previous releases included \$17,448,000 as an interim programme; \$25,000,000 for the payment of short term debts. The remaining \$22,880,000 is subject to future release.

Among the approved expenditures in the current release are:
FOR FUEL: \$1,750,000. — Principally crude oil, to be refined in the Haifa refinery.
FOR LIVESTOCK: \$350,000. — This sum includes \$150,000 for 500 sheep and \$200,000 for 8,000 sheep. Mules are urgently required as draft animals on farms, especially in the new settlements. There are an estimated 15,000 mules and horses in Israel. Additional sheep are required as breeding stock. There are an estimated 60,000 sheep now in Israel. Sheepshearing can be carried on with little supplemental feeding because of the natural pasture available. The number of sheep in Israel is a fraction of the number before the war in 1948, and an effort is being made to rebuild the flocks.

FOR POWER: \$1,800,000. — To purchase transformers, and tie lines, etc. in connection with the installation of a 50,000 kw. generator at the Tel Aviv plant of the Palestine Electric Company.
FOR IRRIGATION: \$1,000,000. — To be used to finance delivery of steel plates ordered from Belgium, for local manufacture of steel pipe, of ten-inch size or larger.

Future U.S. Aid To Israel Not Decided

WASHINGTON, Saturday (UP).

U.S. Government officials said here on Thursday that there had been no decision on how much economic aid will be given Israel in 1953-54. They described as "pure speculation" an Israeli newspaper report (not in The Jerusalem Post) that American grants would be reduced to \$40m. in the year beginning next July 1.

The officials said it would be premature even to make a "good guess" as to whether next year's figure would be less or more than this year's.

TSUR TRANSFER

BUENOS AIRES (INA). — Mr. Jacob Tsur, Minister to the Argentine, has been notified by the Israeli Ministry for Foreign Affairs of his transfer to Paris as Ambassador.

Mr. Tsur, 38, has been Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, and is Vice-Chairman of the Union Bank of Israel, Ltd.

Danish Ship Calls at Elath

HAIFA, Saturday. — A Danish schooner, the 800-ton Andreas Boye, dropped anchor off Elath last night, with a load of building materials and food from East Africa for the Araba Development Division. The ship, chartered by the Traders and Shippers Ltd., of Haifa, took 11 days to make the trip. Unloading will begin tomorrow.

The Andreas Boye is the fourth ship to call at Elath.

Syria Unlocks Lebanon Border For Keeps

BEIRUT, Saturday (AP). — The Syrian Army spokesman said today, a Syrian spokesman said, "This time it is definite."

Syria had closed the frontier in protest against hostile Lebanese press statements. After negotiations Syria reopened the border yesterday morning, but closed it once more shortly afterwards.

Beirut Claims Plane Bombed Village

BEIRUT, Saturday (UP). — An unidentified aircraft dropped a single bomb on a Lebanese village yesterday, according to the Lebanese Ministry of the Interior.

A statement said that seven planes crossed the southern frontier of Lebanon on Friday afternoon and six turned back towards Israel. The seventh "flew towards Bint Jubail and dropped one bomb on the village of Marun. There were no casualties."

The alleged incident has been reported to the U.N. Truce Supervisory Organization.

Israel Not Aware Of Syrian Exchange Plan

A revision of the Syria-Israel armistice lines and an exchange of territory was strongly urged by the Syrian delegate to the Mixed Armistice Commission, according to an AP despatch from Haifa quoted by the Old City "A-Diffa" on Friday.

The Israeli Army spokesman has declined knowledge of any Syrian move towards Israel on the matter.
The AP report said, "The Syrians are interested in such an exchange more than the Israelis, it is understood here (in Haifa), and are therefore anxious to present it to cause any border incidents."

"The recent shooting on the eastern shore of Lake Galilee in the Tel Katir area, when a U.N. observer was shot at by Syrian irregulars, has been condemned by the Syrian Army authorities as being against Syrian interests," it was reported here.

ITALY OUSTS USSR ARMY MISSION

ROME, Saturday (AP). — Italy has told Russia to withdraw a military mission that has been here since the end of the war.

A communiqué from the Foreign Ministry said the Soviet Embassy in Rome protested the Italian request as "an unfriendly act toward the Soviet Union and a violation of international law." They have nevertheless agreed to it.

Truman Asks \$7,600m. Foreign Aid, 78,600m. for Home Budget

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — President Truman, presenting his last budget yesterday, recommended \$7,600 m. in military and economic assistance for America's allies in the year 1953-54. This would be \$1,100m. more than was allocated for the current fiscal year.

President Truman, whose budget may be modified by incoming President Dwight Eisenhower, asked Congress to spend a total of \$78,600m. — 75 per cent of it on national security programmes. This figure is \$4,000m. higher than estimated in the current year and almost twice the amount spent in 1950, the last fiscal year before the Korean war.

The President estimated that \$2,700m. would be needed for atomic energy development.
He reported that up to November 1, 1952, the U.S. had shipped to the free nations more than \$800m. worth of weapons and military equipment, including 17,350 tanks and combat vehicles, 92,700 military transport vehicles, 1,000,318 small arms and machine guns, 19,843 artillery pieces, 422 naval vessels and 2,678 aircraft.

"An increasing volume of the required weapons and equipment is being purchased in Europe under U.S. contracts. This off-shore procurement was essential to the expansion of military production capacity in Europe," Mr. Truman said.
"Such capacity will not only increase the ability of our European allies to provide their own weapons in the years ahead, but will also support prolonged combat operations in the event of aggression."

In a strong plea for the Point Four programme of aid to underdeveloped countries, Mr. Truman said, "In the Middle East, we are assisting in the relief of Arab refugees through our contribution to the U.N. refugee agency."
Point Four technical assistance is being provided to most countries in the Middle East to help them expand and strengthen their economies. In some instances, notably Israel and certain Arab States, this technical assistance is supplemented by limited economic aid.

Eban Told U.S. Will Not Send Arms to Egypt

POST Political Correspondent

HAIRY, Saturday. — I learn that official circles here are satisfied, after the conversation early last week between Mr. Eban and Mr. Acheson, that the Department of State has now recognized frankly that Egypt's relations of belligerence with Israel limit American ability to export arms to her, and that this, together with the renewed assurance which was given to Mr. Eban of the Department's fidelity to the Three-Power declaration of May, 1950, will affect the U.S. Government's arms supply plans for the immediate future.

This constitutes real progress in comparison with the position as it was at the beginning of the year. It is, however, realized here that the utmost vigilance is still required, and that every opportunity must be taken to keep Israel's concerns in the forefront, since the arms policies of the powers are under constant review in the light of the general world situation.

It is understood here that the whole position will have to be restated to the Eisenhower Administration at an early date.
While they have been told that the British Government's decision regarding the sale of jet aircraft to Arab states was taken on Britain's own responsibility without consultation with the United States, Israeli officials in Washington continue to press the point that all Western arms policies for the Middle East should be co-ordinated and subjected to the overriding political considerations of peace and stability in the area.

The Israeli Embassy in Washington has issued a statement refuting certain press reports that the State Department was not opposed to supplying the Arab states with arms and approved Britain's offer of jet planes.

Such reports contradict the tenor of recent conversations between Mr. Acheson and Mr. Eban, a spokesman said.

BLAUSTEIN SEES LIKE NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — The Chairman of the American Jewish Committee, Mr. Jacob Blaustein, said he had discussed the 'dilemma of arms to the Arab states with President-elect Eisenhower yesterday. But he refused to elaborate further on the matter.

Striking that he was expressing his own view Mr. Blaustein said he felt economic aid to the Middle Eastern countries was important.

Now You See It Now You Don't

WASHINGTON, Saturday (USIS). — This is how the President's budget breaks down:

- For every dollar received by the U.S. Treasury:
- 41 cents comes from taxes on individuals.
- 39 cents from the business taxes.
- 10 cents from loans.
- 2 cents from excise taxes.
- 8 cents from customs and other taxes.
- And this is how the dollar is spent:
- 10 cents on military services.
- 10 cents for international security and foreign relations.
- 2 cents for interest on loans.
- 5 cents for ex-servicemen's benefits.
- 17 cents for all other government programmes.

Republicans See Big Budget Cut

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — The Republican fiscal special session in Congress described President Truman's budget as "fantastic" and said they would cut it by at least \$10,000m.

The Republicans, who will control the Federal purse-strings in the present Congress, indicated they would ignore President Truman's proposal for spending \$78,600m. in the fiscal year starting July 1, and are waiting to see what President-elect Eisenhower has to say on the subject. They expected him to submit a revised and much lower budget sometime after he takes office ten days hence.

One leading Republican said substantial reductions have already been outlined. Some legislators voiced confidence that as much as \$12,000m. could be whittled out of the spending plans. Others were more cautious.

Nagib Promises Arms, Army Sets Up Party

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuter). — A new Civil Liberation Organization has been set up in Egypt as a direct challenge to the political parties, it was learned here today. It will be the civilian counterpart of the Army Movement which brought General Mohammed Nagib to power.

No U.S. Comment On New MEDO Plan

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — The State Department yesterday would not confirm or deny a report from London that U.S. and British officials had drafted a new plan for a Middle East defence pact.

The Department's spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, described the report as "speculation."

Agreement on the plan was reported to have been reached with British officials through the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, Mr. Henry Byroade, who is at present in London.

According to the report it was decided to invite Egypt to join the Middle East Defence Organization. In return for Egypt's participation Britain would withdraw troops from the Suez Canal area and Egypt would become eligible for military assistance.

Mr. McDermott said, "It is a fact that Mr. Byroade had discussed the Egyptian situation with British officials in the course of a general survey of Middle Eastern affairs."

Times Wants Israel In M.E. Defence

LONDON, Saturday (INA). — In an editorial, headed "Fear in the Middle East," "The Times" today points out that the tripartite declaration of May, 1950, should be the safeguard Israel seeks in connection with arms for the Arabs. It expresses the hope of Israel participation in the defence of the important region.

The paper said that Middle East relations were dependent on the outcome of Anglo-Egyptian negotiations.

Cairo Mission In Bonn for Trade Talks

BONN, Saturday (Reuter). — Dr. Wilhelm Voss, German civilian adviser to Egyptian Premier Mohammed Nagib, today called on Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard to give him an outline of Egypt's economic position.

Dr. Voss and Colonel Mohab, Nagib's adjutant, are in Germany for talks with the Government on increasing trade between the two countries. They are also expected to attempt to reach agreement on a high-powered German economic delegation to go to Egypt at the end of the month.

Negotiations would be delicate since the Arab League, of which Egypt is a member, has threatened an economic boycott of West Germany if the latter goes through with her restitution agreement with Israel.

CLAIMS PRESSURE

BEIRUT, Saturday (Reuter). — The Lebanese Foreign Minister claimed today to have information that President Truman put pressure on West Germany to pay reparations to Israel.

He told a parliamentary commission that Mr. Truman could not allocate further American credits to help Israel so he managed to help her through West Germany.
The Minister said the Arab governments had important relations with Germany to look after. But the Lebanon was ready to carry out any decision taken by the forthcoming meeting of the Arab League, he added.

Churchill in Jamaica After U.S. Talks

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Saturday (UP). — Mr. Winston Churchill arrived here late last night for a two-week holiday after holding secret talks with President Truman in Washington and with President-elect Eisenhower in New York.

He flew here aboard Mr. Truman's personal plane, Mrs. Churchill and their daughter, Mrs. Peter Somers, had arrived here earlier.

Fly to LONDON Direct!
Serving
Sydney
Singapore
Djakarta
Darwin
Colombo
Bombay
Karachi
Tel Aviv
Rome
London
AIR CEYLON
Apply to any authorized Travel office.
General Agent:
EL AL Israeli Airlines
Tel Aviv • Jerusalem • Haifa

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded on the Palestine Post in 1922.
Published daily except Sundays,
Sundays, and Public Holidays.
By the J.P. Staff.
Founding Editor: Gerson Agmon.
Managing Editor: Ted R. Lurie

Editorial Office & Management:
JERUSALEM, 2000, Herzl Building,
P.O. Box 123, Tel. 2-1234.
Subscription Office:
P.O. Box 123, Tel. 2-1234.
The right is reserved to make changes
in the content of the paper without
notice.

Sunday, January 11, 1953
No. 26, 1953 - 10th Anniversary

It will be recalled that in May 1950 Britain joined with the United States and France in signing a declaration addressed to the Government of the Middle East designed to buttress peace in this region.

ARMING THE AGGRESSION

The declaration contained the clause that the three Western Powers "recognized that the Arab States and Israel all need to maintain a certain level of armed forces for the purpose of assuring their internal security and their legitimate self-defence and to permit them to play their part in the defence of the area as a whole," but the signatories deprecated anything like an arms race for belligerent purposes. This declaration is now invoked by the British Government in reply to Israel's Note, as a justification of the sale of arms to the Arab States; while Israel is reminded of her right to buy jet planes and certain other categories of arms too if she so desires.

Behind the somewhat impatient British rejoinder lurk certain facts which throw a different light on this matter. It has been pointed out that Britain's decision was dictated by a desire to appease the pugnacious Arab rulers with the only currency they were prepared to accept — bigger and better subsidies for rattling; that in any case the jet planes being sent were of date, and the gifts to be paid for them would be most welcome to British arms manufacturers and would help finance the changeover to newer and better models for Britain itself. Moreover, it is maintained that even to oblige the Arab States with aggressive weapons. The Arabs have repeatedly proclaimed their belligerent attitude towards Israel. They enforce a boycott, they wage a steady and embittered diplomatic war against German reparations to Israel, they decide and threaten the search for peace at the U.N. and some of their rulers are open in their constant threats of an imminent resumption of hostilities. To put further weapons into the hands of the Arab States in such circumstances is to invite aggression. At the same time to pretend that these weapons will be used in regional defence against possible aggression from without is to be blind to the whole of the evidence of recent history in the Middle East.

The intentions of the United States in the matter have now been made clearer. They have recent precedents to ponder before they rush into any decisions. The supply of arms to the Arab States, which means to the dictators in charge of them, might well be as dangerous a boomerang as was the same kind of action in China only a few years ago. The same conditions which have led to the Arab States' revolution are also latent in the vast Arab land mass. There is the same corrupt ruling class as existed in China, the same disregard of the most elementary rights of the people and the same resentment of the Western democracies when, in spite of fine words, allow themselves to appear as the stay and support of small gangs of corrupt politicians. All that is needed for a move towards Communism in the Middle East is to put arms into the hands of the people chafing under the clique rule; and this an expanded arms programme would eventually do.

The antidote is to demonstrate the success of the democratic way of life. Israel, in spite of all its difficulties and hardships, is such an example. While numerous Arab refugees languish uncared for by those Arab States whose aggression brought about their plight, Israel has absorbed a greater number of newcomers, equally underprivileged to begin with, into her economy and raised their living standards immeasurably. Far from utilizing this simple and obvious lesson Britain seems to be ready to deal a damaging blow at the small, sole, fellow democracy in the Middle East. They tend to force Israel to divert the major part of her resources from the continuation of her constructive work into rearmament. Such a policy is the negation of wisdom and like other attempts at Arab appeasement in the past it will bring only bitter fruit.

NORWEGIANS LIVE MODESTLY, MAKE PROGRESS

NATO's Northern Frontier

By E. MICHAEL SALTZER

OSLO.

NORWAY'S 120-mile-long frontier with Russia is commonly regarded as the Achilles heel of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense system. How to hold northern Norway, isolated from the south by barren mountains and deep fjords, under-populated, lacking a first-class road and rail system, and infested by a powerful Communist Fifth Column, is a major headache. To turn this region beyond the Arctic Circle into a powerful defence base is a costly affair, far beyond the resources of Norway.

Since the war the Norwegians have managed to rebuild the towns and villages, farms and factories, systematically burnt down by the Wehrmacht in their scorched-earth retreat in 1940; and they have no wish now to lose this barren but vital northern part of their country to a potential invader from the east. Apart, however, from the proximity of the Russian naval base at Murmansk and of powerful Soviet fortresses and troop concentrations, this must be the most silent frontier in Europe. Nowhere else can there be so little frontier traffic as in Kirkenes, where only stray cows or Lapps in search of reindeer, venture to cross the demarcation line from the West. Since the war only one successful escape from behind the frozen Iron Curtain in this area has been recorded. For every Norwegian frontier guard the Russians are believed to have 50. But they remain unseen. Only the sound of artillery and machine-gun fire brings news of military exercises on the other side.

Standards Adjusted

Impoverished by the last war, handicapped by lack of industrial equipment, finances and manpower, Norway has had to lower its living standard in order to rebuild its economic life. Now, with success achieved, with rationing abolished, they must once again tighten their belts to pay for rearmament. Norwegian wage-earners are finding it hard: the country's taxes are amongst the highest in the world and private enterprise is checked by state control. Yet, in spite of this and the hard northern climate with its early winters (in northernmost Norway the winter nights last six months), the Norwegians are full of enthusiasm and enjoy what they have.

One seldom finds a Norwegian who is bored. Each seems to have an interest apart from work; most enjoy an open-air life and have their self-built sking huts or sailing boats. In few other countries have artists so ready a market.

Norwegians live modestly. When meat or vegetable prices are considered too expensive they organize buyers' strikes. There are few Norwegians who would qualify as millionaires in any currency. The tobacco manufacturer, Johan Andersen, is popularly considered to be the country's wealthiest citizen: with capital of 500,000 pounds he has an annual income of 75,000 pounds, of which 60,000 goes in tax. The average annual income in Norway is about 400 pounds; only a few hundred people earn more than 44,000 a year. Every third Norwegian

is a farmer, owning between four and 20 acres. This Norway is essentially the country of the "little man." Wealth and incomes seem on the whole well distributed — although the Social Democratic Government has kept off large-scale nationalization. Some complain, however, of ever-increasing bureaucracy. Recently, in the Storting (Parliament) have been running high during the debate on the new price law to "secure socially defensible development of prices" by means of control and regulation of cost, profit and other commercial factors. The Bill is also intended as an anti-trust measure. Naturally, the Opposition stands vigorously against such threats of compulsion; whereas the Government con-

siders this the best guarantee of full employment and economic security. With a clear majority in Parliament (there are now, incidentally, no Communists in the Storting), the Socialists can force the Bill through. But they are trying to reach a compromise solution, to avoid open war between the parties and in industry. Certainly the outcome of this struggle is likely to be a compromise. The fervently anti-Communist Government has already amended many parts of the proposed Bill and may be willing to make further concessions, to obviate public strife and to achieve the heavy rearmament programme, at the same time maintaining the ambitious social welfare system now in force. (OFNS)

ELATH LOCAL COUNCIL APPOINTED



Mr. Roshch, Minister of Interior, addressing Elath's first Local Council, last Thursday. On his left, Mr. Hef, M.K., and Mr. Ariv, M.K. Extreme Right, Mr. H. Nussim, Chairman of the Council. Photo by Schlesinger

Readers' Letters

CIVIL SERVANTS

To the Editor of The POST
Sir—The recent decision to delay the payment of December salaries to government officials indicates that the Government is still unable to realize the urgency of our civil service problem.

With rising prices, salaries are becoming more inadequate every day, and the military budget of the State is becoming completely disorganized.

Nor can he feel safe in his job. A short while ago a decision was taken to dismiss 1,000 and then 500 more civil servants. Now there are reports of another wave of dismissals. If re-organization is considered necessary, it should be carried out with the utmost speed because it causes tension and lack of confidence.

No doubt, the need for economy measures is pressing, but the necessity for the State to be served by a body of eager and loyal servants.

Despite an official ban, large numbers of officials have accepted additional jobs after working hours and others even do parallel jobs in order to facilitate transfer to other employment in case of dismissal.

Under such circumstances the quality of work must suffer and it must be feared that if no decisive steps are taken, the feeling of dependency in the civil service will lead to moral disintegration.

There are still many who be-

lieve that by serving the Administration they are making a useful contribution to the building of the State. Can they still hope for some kind of encouragement that will prove more realistic than the usual statements and appeals?

Yours etc.

CIVIL SERVANT

Tel Aviv, Jan. 6

HORSE AND PICTURE

To the Editor of The POST

Sir—The F.M. is entitled to his own taste and the curious tone he sometimes adopts in reviewing art shows. However, fidelity to fact is not a matter of taste and may be demanded even of a reviewer.

In reviewing Avigdor Arikha's show he concludes: "I tend to agree with the honourable president of the Royal Academy that people who have never ridden a horse should not attempt to draw one."

As a matter of fact, Arikha is an accomplished horseman. He chose his home in Neulilly because of the many stables in the vicinity. The children at Ma'ale Bakhish were Arikha spent five years still remember his feats as a rider.

Arikha and I often ride in the vicinity of Ein Karem and we would be delighted if Th. F.M. would get off his high horse and join us some day.

Yours etc.

C. HEVAL

Critic's Reply

Sir—It's a date. Where do we go?

Th. F.M.

MUSICAL DIARY

ORA Rottenberg's recital in the J.M.C.A.'s series of five concerts on Wednesday testified to her remarkable talent. The young pianist played Beethoven's 23 Variations in C Minor convincingly, though she does not yet command full maturity in her performance.

Her Brahms' Rhapsody No. 1 exhibited not only strength, but also lyrical feeling. The same impression was given by Chopin's Ballad No. 2 in F Major, rendered with a beautiful cantabile. Rachmaninoff's Prelude No. 6 and Ben Haim's Nocturne were satisfying.

The highlight of the evening was Prokofiev's Piano Concerto No. 3, one of the most complicated of modern concertos, which Miss Rottenberg interpreted with an attractive vitality and dynamic rhythm. She succeeded admirably with the parallel trials during the recapitulation of the first movement. She was accompanied by Meli Harnik, admirably substituting for the orchestra.

Miss Rottenberg proved her preference for contemporary music by playing a prelude by Shostakovich and Bartok's Allegro Barbaresco as encores.

FRANCO

In Tel Aviv

THE second concert of the Collingium (at the Beit Hareh on Wednesday) was devoted to Mozart and it was above all this concentration on the works of a single genius, which made the evening enjoyable.

The concert performance of his early "Bastien and Bastienne" showed the talents of the 12-year-old Mozart while in most of the arias and ensembles he appears astonishingly familiar with certain aspects of the light music of his time; wit and maturity are already felt in a comical bass aria, and in a song for soprano which anticipates Berliner utterances. The singers, Yona Blank, David Halpern and Johanna Zohar sang their parts competently, and the six instrumentalists (Confort, Levy, Malin, Sternberg, Salomon and Warshauer) accompanied in a lively manner. Eytan Lustig conducted.

The second part of the programme brought more important

jewels. David Halpern sang the aria "Per Picta" in true Mozart spirit and with vocal brilliance; the "Mia Speranza Adorata," however, was a little too much for Miss Blank's soprano. The concert was concluded with a performance of the Divertimento in D major, K. 334.

Pupils' Concerts

Subscription concerts for Tel Aviv schoolchildren were once again organized by the Youth Department of the municipality in collaboration with the music department of the Ministry of Education and Culture. The concerts for secondary school pupils are given by the I.P.O., and those for elementary school children by the Israel Defence Force Symphony Orchestra.

The concert for the former at the Ohel Shalom Hall was effectively conducted by George Singer. The interesting programme included Ben Haim's new suite "From Israel," Mozart's violin concerto in A major (K. 219) (soloist Ida Handel) and

Beethoven's fourth symphony.

The programme for the latter band, however, seemed far too taxing for younger children. After the first hour the children had only heard the first item on the programme, the second Beethoven, the rest of the time being taken up by an introductory talk by Menashe Ravina. Next came the first movement of Schubert's unfinished Symphony so that a confused impression must have been made on the children's minds.

The second part of the programme consisted of dance suites by Halm Alexander and Dame Ethel Smith as well as Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's "Caucasian Sketches." The orchestra played very well under Moshe Riki's baton.

Mo.

Commentary

"Commentary" is not only the foremost Jewish journal in the United States; it is also regarded as one of the leading periodicals in America.

November issue now on sale.

PRICE: 340 pruta

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

What happens when two teen-ager Americans girls accidentally find themselves in the Soviet zone of Berlin? Even the Reds are astounded trying to figure out whether they are just foolish or a new type of spy! You'll enjoy this lively adventure in the:

NOV 22nd NOW ON SALE

Collier's

America's Liveliest Weekly

PRICE: 130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

130 PRUTA

Distributor: STEIMATZKY

JUDGES and ISRAEL JUSTICE

By GERDA LUFT

THIS time the discussion was quiet and to the point. And the small number of M.K.'s present is proof of it," said the Minister of Justice when he began his winding-up speech on the Judges' Bill which last week passed its first reading. This reading was an enquiry to ascertain how Israel judges could be made independent and it was interesting as well as fairly objective. That during discussion of this sort the floor is deserted except for the legal experts of the various parties is not surprising. It can, of course, be argued that those members who are not experts in the matter are sure to profit from listening to the debate. Not all of them, however, are idle during those hours. Knesset committees and party meetings are always on the agenda, and time always short.

The bill had already been before the Knesset but did not leave the committee stage because of the intervening elections. It was tabled anew by the former Minister of Justice and has now been introduced again after the new cabinet was formed. The way in which judges are to be appointed, how they are to be removed and so on, is, of course, of primary importance and it can be said that in discussing the Judges' Bill the Knesset has begun work on one of the "basic laws."

Selection Board

There are to-day 76 judges in the country and they are appointed by the Minister of Justice. He also has the power of removing them. According to the new draft, the President of the State will appoint the judges according to recommendations made by a commission containing members of the Cabinet, of the Knesset, of the Law Faculty of the Hebrew University and of the Legal Council. They can be removed only if they commit a gross misdemeanour.

In the debate all agreed that judges in this country have until now proved their independence. This was admitted even by the Communists who claim that there cannot be such a thing as a capitalist independence under a capitalist regime. Nevertheless, the debate centred around the problem of whether the bill contained every possible safeguard to preserve this independence against pressure from any source whatsoever. It was refreshing to observe that all parties did their best to analyse the position objectively and that their specific brand of ideology enabled them to bring out the different angles from which the problem can be viewed. This was true not only for the opposition but within the coalition, too, various shades of

opinion emerged and helped to make the picture more diversified. The specific Israel note in the debate was supplied by members of the religious bloc who used this opportunity, as they use every other, to claim sovereignty of Jewish Law in the state and by those who reminded the Knesset of the necessity of bringing military judges and the Rabbinical Courts into the general framework.

Quiet Mood

The mood of the House remained quiet and reserved on Tuesday too, when the bill dealing with public accountants came up for first reading. Political tension mounted for the first time after the coalition's announcement at the end of the afternoon session when members streamed into the Hall to elect Mr. Klebanoff as one of the deputy-speakers in the place of Mr. Serin who has joined the coalition cabinet. While Mr. Klebanoff's election was an easy matter it became the opportunity for dealing with the thorny issue of Mapam's seat in the Knesset Presidium. This had been unoccupied since Mrs. Landman left the Mapam faction owing to political differences of the coalition cabinet. While Mr. Klebanoff's election was an easy matter it became the opportunity for dealing with the thorny issue of Mapam's seat in the Knesset Presidium. This had been unoccupied since Mrs. Landman left the Mapam faction owing to political differences of the coalition cabinet. While Mr. Klebanoff's election was an easy matter it became the opportunity for dealing with the thorny issue of Mapam's seat in the Knesset Presidium. This had been unoccupied since Mrs. Landman left the Mapam faction owing to political differences of the coalition cabinet.

When therefore Mr. Rittin — in an unusually restrained speech — proposed the election of Dr. Rubin as the Mapam candidate, the majority voted to return the issue to committee, obviously in the hope that Mapam would see reason and propose another member.

Breathing Space

The tranquility and to-the-point deliberations of these two days, however, indicated only one level of parliamentary activity last week. On another level economic issues were feverishly discussed in committee. Informal groups around the restaurant tables, in the corridors and on the steps leading to the Hall. They were eventually brought into the open when proposals for the bill were discussed and it was made clear that the opposition service prepared for a debate on the bill. The Minister of Finance promised a survey of the economic position in a fortnight when the Knesset assembly again.

This breathing space of a week which was decided upon last Tuesday is badly needed by the House as well as by the Gov-

למדו עברית LEARN HEBREW

THE EASY WAY

through our convenient, modern, efficient and individual Correspondence Course. You commence with the Alphabet, and a wealth of exercises, reading, short stories, conversation, etc., will enable you to quickly acquire a working knowledge of Modern Hebrew (1,500 essential words).

SPECIAL GIFT

for your relatives and friends abroad: A HEBREW COURSE FROM JERUSALEM where we receive and correct Hebrew lessons from all parts of the world.

Apply today for full particulars:

THE HEBREW TUTORIAL INSTITUTE OF JERUSALEM

in association with

The British Institute

2 Rehov Ben Yehuda

P.O.B. 1253, Jerusalem.

15 Rothschild Boulevard,

P.O.B. 457, Tel Aviv.

5 Bank St., P.O.B. 1474, Haifa.

IRGUN OLEI MERKAZ EUROPA

Haifa

Monday, January 12, 1953, at 8.15 p.m. at 3a, Rehov Arlosoroff

GEORG GUTHMANN, Advocate

"FREE OR CONTROLLED ECONOMY"

Remarks on current economic problems.

In German.

Jan. 12 Issue ON SALE THIS AFTERNOON

the weekly NEWSMAGAZINE

The news you need to know — the news you like to know — of the U.S. and the world.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA 1952

U.S.A., England and Canada

The sole general agents of the Encyclopaedia Britannica in Israel announce:

a) The FIRST SHIPMENT of copies of the Encyclopaedia will arrive in Israel in about one month's time.

b) The Encyclopaedia is the latest edition—1952, bound in BLUE LEVANTINE, and purchasers of this issue will benefit from all the additional services: 10 SUPPLEMENTS (BRITANNICA YEARBOOKS), for the next 10 years, 50 ISSUES BRITANNICA LIBRARY RESEARCH SERVICE and MICROFILM.

c) REGISTRATION HAS STARTED FOR THE SECOND SHIPMENT OF THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA, which will leave the U.S.A. in about another 40 days. This registration will take place during a short period which will terminate in the near future.

d) Several people have asked us to explain the contents of the Encyclopaedia Britannica series, for which a number of bookshelves and agents accept advance payment. We wish to announce that we HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH THIS MATTER. Our centre abroad, in accordance with its custom from time to time, cleared, also this year, all remaining OLD and DEFECTIVE COPIES of the Encyclopaedia series without granting purchasers any of the services offered together with the New Encyclopaedia for the next 10 years. These old series were sold to bookshelves in the U.S.A. and it is to be regretted that these are the copies now being offered in this country, since our Centre in the U.S.A. and England, etc., DO NOT SELL THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA TO ANYONE IN THIS COUNTRY. Any person applying directly to them is referred to U.S. FURTHERMORE WE GUARANTEE the quality of the series, the year of issue, and fulfillment of ALL THE SERVICES FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS. ONLY FOR SERIES BOUGHT FROM US OR FROM ANY BOOKSELLER OR AGENT WHO IS OFFICIALLY AUTHORIZED to do so by our Agency.

Our office (61 Albany Rd., Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 1000) is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SOLE AGENCY ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA M. GRUSHEVSKY

AMRON (ISRAEL) LTD.

Factory: Hertsah, Industrial Centre

PROUDLY ANNOUNCE THAT PRODUCTION HAS COMMENCED OF

PHILCO RADIOS

Famous for Quality the World Over

3 MODELS — BEST QUALITY — WONDERFUL TONE — SHORT WAVE WITH BAND SPREAD — WOODEN CABINET

Sole Distributor

AMPA LTD.

18 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel. 3228, Tel Aviv

Sub-Agents

TEL AVIV: J. KAMIN, 53 Rehov Allenby; SAVELSON — Geula Radio — 51 Rehov Geula, cr. 50 Allenby Rd.

HAIFA: H. A. F. A. RADIO EPSTEIN 44 Rehov Herzl; M. APPELBAUM, 44 Rehov Hameginim

JERUSALEM: RADIO EPSTEIN, Jaffa Road, near "Eshel"